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TWO NEW MAMMALS FROM
SOUTHERN PERU

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A recent collection made by Señor Celestino Kalinowski in the Marcapata region of southern Peru contains material representing two undescribed mammals. One of these is a new genus of marsupials represented by one subadult specimen which is so distinctive that it merits description. The other is a southern race of a bat of the subfamily Emballonurinae.

Caluromysiops gen. nov.*Type.*—*Caluromysiops irrupta* sp. nov.

Characters.—Fur long, dense, and woolly as in *Caluromys*, but color pattern very different; tail haired on upper side to tip, most of under side entirely naked. Skull like that of *Caluromys* but molars larger.

Caluromysiops irrupta sp. nov.

Type.—No. 68336 Chicago Natural History Museum, from Quincemil, Province of Quispicanchis, Department of Cuzco, Peru. Altitude 680 meters. Skin and skull, subadult male. Collected July 11, 1950, by Celestino Kalinowski. Original number 281.

Color.—General color of most of upper parts gray, hair near Mouse Gray (Ridgway, 1912) lightened by silvery white tips. Face with faint black markings in front of eyes and on nose. Two separate black lines extending from upper side of front feet along inner side of legs, back over shoulders (where they are widest), down back and over rump to inner side of hind legs and on to upper side of feet. These lines are narrowly continued on sides of basal third of tail and become broad on sides of middle third. Under side gray, with buffy tips to hairs. A faint buffy line down center of belly ending in a large area, near Clay Color, between legs on

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FIG. 87. *Caluromysiops irrupta* sp. nov. No. 68336 C.N.H.M., type.

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FIG. 88. Skull of *Caluromysiops irrupta* sp. nov. No. 68336 C.N.H.M., type. $\times 1\frac{1}{4}$.

lower belly. Upper side of tail for basal three-quarters of its length like back but darker. Last quarter of tail creamy white. Under side of tail naked for three-quarters of its terminal length, the naked area a third of the width of the tail basally and the hairs receding on the sides so only the upper third of the tail is haired at its tip. Naked area of tail flesh-colored with fine brownish black markings as found in *Caluromys*. Ears flesh-colored and thinly covered with white hairs. Toes on left front foot white, those on right foot black.

Skull.—The skull is subadult, with milk premolar³ in place, m^3 and m^4 missing (m^3 was probably lost in cleaning the skull). The lower jaw has p_3 in place, m_3 just erupting and no m_4 .

The skull has the same form and general shape as that of *Caluromys*. The first two upper molars and the first three lower molars are much larger and heavier than those in fully adult skulls of *Caluromys*. The dental pattern appears to be slightly different but this can not be fully ascertained until an adult is available for examination. The audital bullae are also larger than those of *Caluromys*.

Measurements (skin measurements by collector).—Total length 442 mm.; tail 225; hind foot 39; ear 31. Skull: greatest length 48.4 mm.; condylo-basal length 47.3; palatal length 24.8; length of nasals 19.7; interorbital width 8.9; zygomatic width 27.9; mastoid width 19.3; width of brain case 19.9; upper toothrow $c-m^2$ 15.7; length of m^1-m^2 6.1; width of m^1 2.9; width of m^2 2.9; lower toothrow $c-m_3$ 19.8; length of m_1-m_2 6.3; width of m_1 2.1; width of m_2 1.9.

Remarks.—An adult *Caluromysiops* would probably be as large as or even larger than an adult *Caluromys* and there might be a greater amount of black on the face, perhaps even circling the eyes. The black pattern in *Caluromysiops* has a faint parallel in a subadult specimen of *Caluromys* from Panama in which the brownish color starts on the inner side of the forelegs and continues down the back to the hind legs. The naked tail of *Caluromysiops* suggests a relationship to *Glironia* but in that genus the under side of the tail is clothed with very short hairs.

It is remarkable that this animal has remained undiscovered for so long, as Sr. Kalinowski's father began collecting in the area in the 1880's and his son has continued the collecting.

***Peropteryx kappleri intermedius* subsp. nov.**

Type.—No. 68349 Chicago Natural History Museum, from Hacienda Cadena, Province of Quispicanchis, Department of Cuzco,

Peru. Adult female, skin and skull. Collected August 29, 1950, by Celestino Kalinowski. Original number 377.

Characters.—A typical *Peropteryx* intermediate in size between *macrotis* and *kappleri*.

Color.—Upper parts Mummy Brown, lighter on under parts.

Skull.—Like that of *macrotis* and *kappleri* but intermediate in size, perhaps a little closer to *kappleri*.

Measurements of type (two male paratypes in parentheses).—Forearm 49.5 mm. (45.4, 45.6). Skull: greatest length 15.9 mm. (15.3, 15.7); condylo-basal length 14.3 (13.7, 13.9); palatal length 4.8 (4.6, 4.9); interorbital width 2.7 (2.6, 2.9); rostral width 7.0 (6.7, 6.9); zygomatic width 9.5 (9.0, 9.1); mastoid width 8.3 (7.8, 7.9); width of brain case 7.6 (6.9, 7.1); upper toothrow 6.3 (6.2, 6.2); width across canines 3.9 (3.9, 3.9); width across m^3 — m^3 7.1 (6.6, 6.8).

Specimens examined.—Type, two males, one female in alcohol.

Remarks.—*Peropteryx macrotis* has been taken in southern Peru at Macchu Picchu in the Department of Cuzco but on the other side of the mountains from Hacienda Cadena. It has also been taken at La Pampa, Department of Puno, north of Cadena. *P. kappleri* has not been recorded from farther south than Portovelo, in southern Ecuador. The two species occur together in Central America and northern South America.

The most marked difference between *macrotis* and *kappleri* is one of skull size (greatest length in *macrotis* 12–15 mm., in *kappleri* 16.0–17.8). In both the color is a shade of brown. *P. k. intermedius* is much larger than specimens of *macrotis* from the same general region and approaches *kappleri* in size. It probably represents a small southern race of that species.